The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Birds of Columbia! rouse from your chambers,
And welcome the hero, the statesman and sage,
And mingle a name in the thanks-breathing numbers,
Whose actions still glow upon history's page.

Sons of Columbia! the hero advances,
His bosom still glows with Liberty's fire,
And see in each eye the feeling that glances—
That feeling which virtue and love doth inspire.

Let Beauty advance! (for their smiles can awaken,
The fond recollection of days passed away;
For Virtue to all our enjoyments partaking,
Will add to the charms of this happy day.)

And join in procession, with bosoms still glowing,
With all the delights that feeling o'er gave,
And welcome the hero—while love is bestowing
The fond ebullitions to Fayette the brave. B.

CONTENT.

I ask not for wealth or gaudy attire,
Or things which should folly invent;
That dear little treasure, I manly desire,
And which e'er will fancy be taught to admire,
This gift of delight is content.

For where is the pleasure, or joy to be found,
In the circle of fashion's dearest,
More sweet to me far are those scenes that surround,
Where truest simplicity, friendship abound,
And blended with smiles of contest.

For nought but vexation I have found to preside,
Where on life's dull billow we are bent;
Then let me e'er banish indulgence, and pride,
And still in that mild moving circle reside,
Where meek charity dwells with content.

ELLEN.

(Inscribed to the Editor of the Circular, Wilmington, Del.)

THERE IS A GOD.

There is a God, all things proclaim,
The lowest reptile speaks his name—
From Seraph to the meanest clod
All cry aloud—there is a God.

The glimmering light at morning's dawn,
The Sun that gilds the verdant lawn,
The moon that shines with borrow'd light,
The stars that twinkle in the night,
The party-hue'd symbolic bow,
The storm that scowls with angry brow,
The thunders (that the timid stare,)
The vivid lightning's transient glare,
The planets, in unfix'd stands,
All testify—there is a God.

The grass that carpets o'er the ground,
The many plants that spring around,
The blooming flow'rs that scent the air,
Delicious, fruits the orchards bear,
The sturdy oak's majestic form,
The willow bending to the storm,
The taper fir and bending yew,
With many trees of various hue,
Submissive to their maker nod,
And vindicate th' Eternal God.

The dews that fall at evening hours,
The clouds that yield their grateful show'rs,
The mists that top the neighb'ring hill,
The pure pellucid purling rill,
The cataract with hideous roar,
The placid river's shelving shore,
The heaving ocean's fall and rise,
(Regardless of the angry skies,)
The waves that spread their foam abroad,
All manifest the living God.

The mountains with exalted brow,
The fertile vale that lies below,
The brute that o'er the landscape rove,
With every tenant of the grove,
What insects in recesses breed,
The various legions of the flood,
What serves to please, what to annoy,
With every blessing we enjoy,
Gratefull to sense," or chast'ning rod,
Elucidates the pow'r of God.

Shall man possess'd of reason, scout,
Assume an air of consequence,
Impiously dwell in sinful shade,
Forgetful of th' Eternal God!

BRANDYWINE BARD.

Newtown, Delaware county, August 20th, 1824.

* Tempest sense.

HOME.

Is there a spot on earth so dear,
Or scenes that e'er so blest appear,
Where'er we roam,
As in that lov'd and native isle,
Where friends around endearing smile,
And sweetly cr'y hour beguile,
To gladden home.

Be scenes of gaudy splendour ours,
Or wealth around propitious pour,
Or poverty our doom;
Yet rapture'd fancy on the wing,
Will pleasing still to memory bring,
Those joys which bid us fondly cling
To native home.

Ah! sure no absence e'er would blight,
From tender recollection's sight,
Those beings whom
Around the heart so soft hath hung,
While thro' the gay, the happy throng,
The sounds of love, of friendship rung:
Yes—sweet is home.

Let can so feint a pen reveal,
Or bosom deeply taught to feel,
Ere dare assume
A thought, that would in feeling paint,
Each agonizing heart's complaint
Of him, that wretched child of want,
Who has no home.

Who on life's boisterous sea is borne,
And dreads amid each coming storm,
Misfortune's doom.
And sighs, while many a prompted tear,
Neglected flows—for feeling sear,
While fate forbids his bosom share
The joys of home.

Then ever, ever may this heart,
Still scorn a mean unfeeling part,
Nor with disdain presume
To turn from those by fate oppress'd,
Who by no tender friends caress'd,
Are on the world's cold breezes cast,
Without a Home. ELLEN.

The surest Road to Health and Long Life.

Govern your passions—be cheerful—be temperate in all things—never leave any thing to be done by the stomach that can be done by the teeth, and never let your teeth do more than your hands.—And if you have a middling good constitution you may live a hundred years.

Singular customs of the Females of Guayaquil.

(From Capt. Basil Hall's Journal.)

We were somewhat surprised, on entering the first house, to observe the ladies in immense hammocks, made of a net work of strong grass, dyed of various colours, suspended from the roof, which was twenty feet high.

Some of them were sitting, others reclining in their hammocks, with their feet, or, at least, one foot, left hanging out, and so nearly touching the floor, that, when they pleased, they could reach it with the toe, and, by a gentle push, give motion to the hammock. This family consisted of no less than three generations; the grandmother lying at full length in a hammock suspended across one corner of the room, the mother seated in another, swinging from side to side, and three young ladies, her daughters, lounging in one hammock attached to hooks along the length of the room. The whole party were swinging away at such a furious rate, that, at first, we were confounded and made giddy by the variety of motions in different directions.—We succeeded, however, in making good our passage to a sofa at the further side of the room, though not without apprehension of being knocked over by the way. The ladies, seeing us embarrassed, ceased their vibrations until the introductions had taken place, and, then, touching the floor with their feet, swung off again without any interruption to the conversation.

We had often heard before of the fair complexion of the Guayaquileans, but had fancied it was merely comparative. To our surprise, therefore, we found these ladies quite as fair and clear in complexion as any Europeans; unlike the Spaniards also, their eyes were blue, and their hair of a light colour. The whole party maintained the character for pre-eminence in beauty for which Guayaquil is celebrated. Even the venerable grandmother preserved her looks in a degree rarely met with between the tropics."

[SELECTED]

THE BLEEDING HEART.

A dark cloud hung over the Cedar valley, and a drizzling mist had watered profusely the thick grass around the low painted cottage that stood hid among the trees, at the foot of the hill. But the window that looked down the narrow road towards the village was open, though it was past the hour of eleven at night, and Mary sat pale and dejected by it, resting her cheek upon her hand, and looking out upon the gloomy sky, and listening with all the deep and anxious expectation of a tender wife, for the approach of her absent husband. De Lancy had not always kept such hours as this—he was once fond, affectionate, attentive to her every want and wish, and as careful of her happiness as of his own life—when she married him, he was gay and cheerful, rich and virtuous, and she had joined her hand in his with the bright prospect of a long life of connubial bliss, full before her. But now his brow wore the aspect of deep and settled gloom—he seemed to be himself no more—some secret disquietude preyed upon his mind, the springs of which lay concealed from her view. Sometimes she thought he loved her no longer—but the thought almost broke her heart, and she banished it—she hoped for the best; and now waited his return with all the impatience of wronged, but silent, unrepining affection.

As midnight approached the streaked lightning began to flash along the woodlands, and at intervals the deep and hollow-toned thunder rolled across the western arch of heaven—the clouds dropped rain in larger quantities, and the quiet of the night yielded to the stormy blackness of a coming tempest. She rose, and closed the window with a heavy sigh.—At that moment a flash, unlike that of lightning, at the edge of the woods, directly down the road, and a report as of a pistol, alarmed her, she threw open the window again; all was silent—then a feint voice seemed crying in the woods; she listened, and thought she gathered the sound of "*murder*"—but the thunder rolled again, and the red lightning flashed angrily—and a howling wind rose up and moaned most dismally along the forest. She fastened down the sash, and threw herself beside her sleeping infants on the bed; clasping them closely to her bosom, while her heart beat most violently, and her whole frame trembled with terror.

A brief space elapsed, and the hurried trend of a horse was heard coming up the road; the gate creaked on its hinges; she heard De Lancy's voice, "wo, wo, Bob, let me get of; this is bad business; we are both crazy; wo, wo, Bob, you don't smell the blood now; Lord how the lightning flashes; there's blood on my arm yet; wo, wo." The horse was led away to the stable; she heard the door shut, and the key turn, and presently De Lancy rapped at the door. She flew to open it, and her husband entered with a wild and agitated air, pale and besmeared with mire and blood.

"In the name of heaven," cried Mary, "what is this." "Only a trifle woman; Bob threw me, and my nose bled a little." She feared to interrogate him further, for his ruffled and morose humour was forbidding; she pressed him to partake of the supper she had kept ready for him, and endeavoured to soothe by kindness and attention the gloomy mood in which she found him. He refused to eat, however, and after sitting with his hand clenched some moments on his forehead, he rose, took a heavy draught of brandy, and threw himself on the bed.

Mary laid down beside him but not to sleep, or if a momentary doze came over her, her waking fancy pictured to her restless and anxious mind the feverish dreams of a disordered brain. She rose as the first glimmering of day broke upon the green valley, and walked out to the spring to bathe her burning brow in the cool clear waters of the flowing brook. She had been there but a few moments, before two men rode rapidly up the road, and entered the gateway—she hastened to the house and they entered with her, enquiring for Mr. De Lancy, and seeming in too much haste to wait even the common forms of civility.

De Lancy lay, still asleep, and when they rudely roused him and laid their hands upon him, he sprung up in a kind of frenzy—"What, so soon," cried he, "Why, who told you I killed him." "It is enough" said one of them—"who asked you to accuse yourself, how came you to know he was killed? Come we must search you." De Lancy, stood aghast; in the perturbation of the moment he had betrayed himself—he had been taken unprepared; and as they drew from his pockets the money and watch of the murdered man, he trembled excessively—"Ah, the Devil has done for me at last," said he, throwing a wistful glance at his two sweet infants as they lay smiling in their infant slumbers on the bed, locked in each others arms; and then towards his wife, who, in an agony of despair, at this sudden burst of overwhelming misfortune on herself and children—end of ignominy and shame on him who was dear to her as her heart's blood, vile and dishonoured as he stood before her on that fatal morning, stood pale and fixed as a cold statue by the bedside. "I have ruined you all," said he. "But he whom I slew first ruined me; he won a thousand dollars from me last night; I killed him; I got my money back, and now my life is forfeited. Oh, why was I linked with this infernal spirit. Gambling has ruined me, and those whose fortunes were bound up in mine, forever; oh Mary; my poor wife; my poor dear babes." He raved, and raved, but they hurried him away; and bound his manly arms with a thick cord, and led him between their horses from his beautiful cottage-home.

They had not gone far before they heard a distracted voice behind them; De Lancy's wife was following; her hair hanging about her shoulders; her feet bare, and her every feature betokening the very horror of anguish. "Stay a moment; oh stay! Speak to me George; oh what will become of your poor wife and children." The villains only increased their speed, and De Lancy went on with his hands folded, and his brow knit in desperate and silent despair. Poor Mary, after following them more than two miles, turned and went back, crying loudly and bitterly all the way.

George's trial and condemnation followed speedily. He plead guilty. Mary went to see him in gaol, but he told her at parting that it would break his heart to meet her again. This proved to have been an unnecessary admonition; she had been deserted by all her friends, and the crush of her morning hopes; she pined away in her solitary home, day after day, and was at last found dead in the cottage, with a babe on each arm, early one morning, by a passer by, who was attracted to the house by the crying of the infants. De Lancy never knew her fate though he was not executed for almost a month afterwards.

Thus ended the life of a gambler, in utter ruin to himself and family, in double, and double devastating, crime.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SELECTANEA.—No. 2.

"GONE TO POT."

Mr. Hole, in his interesting remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, observes, that it was imported to England from the extremity of the globe, the metropolis of Tartary. "We are told that a tailor of Samarcand, who lived near the gate that led to the burial ground, whenever a corpse was carried by, threw a little stone into an earthen pot, fixed to his cupboard, to calculate the number of deaths in a certain space of time. At length the tailor himself died; and a passenger, observing his shop to be shut up, inquired of a neighbour after him, and was answered, "The tailor is *gone to pot*, as well as the rest."

A Quaker's Letter to his Watch-maker.

I herewith send thee my pocket-clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction; the last time he was at thy friendly school, he was no ways reformed, nor even in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive, by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulses are sometimes very quick, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth so sluggish, (notwithstanding I frequently urge him,) that when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping—or, as the vanity of human reason phraseth it, I catch him napping. Hence, I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and shew him the path wherein he should go. It grieveth me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Purge him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. In thy last, thou chargest me with one eighth of a pound, which I will pay when thy work deserves it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment, *according to the gift which is in thee*, and prove thyself a *workman that need not be ashamed*. And when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motion of the light that that ruleth the day, and let him learn from that unerring guide, the true calculation of his table and equation, and when thou findest him *converted from the error of his ways*, and more conformable to the above-mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent, in the root of all evil, to thee.

Naturalists tell us of harts and hinds, that in crossing a piece of water, the hart, as the strongest, swims first, to break the force of the stream, and the hind as being weaker, follows, reclining her head on his back. Woman is the weaker vessel, and stands in need of man to be her conductor through life; that, under his guidance, she may stem the torrent of the world, and reach, in safety, the shore of Eternity. "Let her be as the loving hind and pleasant roe," and let her welfare and security be equally attended to by her husband.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

EXPEDIENTS.

"A cap by night—a stocking all the day."—*Pope.*

Mr. Printer,—I have the misfortune to be very poor, and very vain; but by that happy system of commutation which equalizes, in every situation, the good and ill of human life, I happen to be at the same time very ingenious. I set out in life with a determination of making a show, and have hitherto succeeded; though there has been a perpetual conflict between my poverty and my invention—like the strife of light and darkness in the mythology of the ancient Persians.—I cannot stop to relate all that I did, and suffered, and devised in my youth and early manhood, though I have many ridiculous adventures laid up in my memory. I must even omit the taffety jacket and silk stockings, which I owned in partnership with six other apprentices, and which have many a time done duty on seven distinct bodies, at the self same ball—the President of the club, for the time being, always having the privilege of dancing the last voluntary, and gallanting the young ladies home. But I pass by the happy period of youth, when even folly sits graceful, and come at once to the expedients and cares of mature age—to domestic scenes which will commend themselves at once to every man's business and bosom. I think that is the expression of my Lord Bacon.

Yesterday, Mr. Printer, was a day of difficulty, distress and triumph. I declare to you honestly, that I overcome more appalling obstacles than Napoleon encountered in his retreat from Moscow; and I am conscious of no vanity in placing myself above him, in the science of tactics. But you shall hear.

It was determined, in the domestic conclave, some ten days ago, that I should give a dining party, and my wife a *jam*; and to save expense, it was resolved that both should take place the same day. This would prevent the gentlemen from sitting too long at their wine after dinner, and would also save something of the evening's refreshment—to say nothing of the eclat of two parties on one day. Yesterday was the appointed day—"big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."

As a preliminary to her party, my wife, who observes all the forms of society, examined her account of calls, and resolved to make a general payment, that she might be in debt to no one, when her invitations should go out. But as many of her acquaintance might possibly not be at home, it was necessary to have a supply of visiting cards, and her pack was nearly exhausted!

"But though so pleasure she was bent,
She had a saving mind."

The youngest children were therefore sent out to visit their playmates in the families on which she was in the habit of calling, and they were directed to keep an eye on the card-racks, and if they chanced to see one of their mother's cards, they were to exclaim—"O there is one of mamma's cards! that belongs to me,"—and immediately to pocket it. The plan succeeded to admiration—in the course of the week 55 cards were collected by the children, which were all distributed again by their mother, in the course of a few hours.

Having no man-servant in my family, and being unwilling to hire a messenger, I stripped off my coat, put on my wife's gingham flat, without the ribbons, and sallied forth in the dark, to deliver our invitations in person. I believe I escaped without detection; though one gentleman (he dined with me yesterday) while I was standing at his door, requested me to get him a bucket of water, and then, with a queer look, put a fourpence-half-penny in my hand; it was all clear gain; every wise man knows the value of fourpence-half-penny.

On the great day, our drawing room was decorated with the spoils of all the chambers. Our best bed-curtains were very adroitly twisted into hangings for the windows; while six chairs, tied together and covered with pillows, and enveloped in a large counterpane, made an excellent little daughter's sampler pinned on the centre, was called, for the day, a hearth rug. A pile of old books and papers on the mantle, served at once to display my love of literature, and to apologize for the want of more appropriate ornaments. The genius of my wife never appeared more triumphant than in the proper disposition of lights and shadows on this important occasion. Every thing was in keeping, as the painters say; and though the room was somewhat dark, it looked rich and mellow, like an old picture.

The dining parlour was somewhat more difficult to manage. It took two-thirds of my counter to make a dining table; and my compting-room desk, though rubbed with wax, and placed in a corner, a little out of sight, made but a sorry sideboard. But then the closet door was left on a jar, and my grand-mother's pewter dishes, and two or three milk-measures, well rubbed, made rather a splendid show of family plate, of which we did not fail to talk during dinner. We borrowed chairs enough from our neighbours, under pretence of having a funeral—for a cousin of one of our domestics had just died of the yellow fever. This report in the neighbourhood kept away impertinent visitors. My eldest son blacked his face a little, and attended at table, and performed his part very well. The guests were told that he had been sent to college. I was, however, a little disconcerted by my second daughter, who thoughtlessly called him "brother," as he was pouring out a glass of water for her; but I turned it off well enough, by remarking that if it were not for the difference of complexion, there might be some likeness between them. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and I did not observe that any of the guests took notice of the unlucky expression. At least they said nothing.

As I reserved my shirt for the evening party, I buttoned up my coat and tied a black handkerchief round my neck, and endeavoured to look as fierce as a Turk. A blessing on those black handkerchiefs! they save an infinite number of shirts. My eldest daughter, who prides herself on her fine shape, and who usually laces herself to the size of an Alderman's thumb, unluckily strained her garments too much, and while the company was assembling, burst out on either side just under the arm. Here was distress indeed! It was her only gown. But let no man despair. Genius will conquer Fortune. After examining it a few minutes, my wife directed her to place her arms close to her sides in parallel lines—to sit upright—and complain of dyspepsia. This manœuvre had the desired effect; nothing at table could tempt her to eat, or even to raise her hand to her lips. "She sat like patience on a monument," and never moved her elbows till half past twelve at night.

But the dinner! Mr. Printer—I despair of doing it justice. My wife is an excellent cook, and can set at fault the most discriminating palate. The soup was excellent: and as well as I could learn, was composed of sorrel, burdock, egg-shells, and chicken's feet—seasoned with mint and garlick from the garden. I verily believe the whole cost of two tureens of it, exclusive of fuel, did not exceed a cent and a half.—But I will not attempt to describe the particulars of the feast. There are mysteries in cookery, which, like those of the Roman Bona Dea, none but females are permitted to know. I shrewdly suspect, however, that all the wild meats were hunted on our own territory. We had a raccoon pye, which my wife and daughters recommended with great zeal to the company, but did not taste themselves. I have not seen our yellow cat these three days. And then the pastry of grey squirrels; I caught two large wharf-rats in a trap last Thursday, and Heaven knows they were grey enough.

I felt most anxious about my wine. I had no decanters, and therefore covered my table with black bottles. But I took care to envelope the bottles with a little soot and cobweb, which passed very well for the collection of twenty years; and I had sifted the sweepings of all the grocers' shops for decayed corks, which corroborated the story well enough. As to the liquor itself, not one of the company professed to know precisely of what vineyard or vintage it was the product; but as I assured them it was very old, they agreed pretty unanimously that it was rare wine, but had lost a little of its flavour.

I have no time for further particulars at present, or to give you an account of the evening party. But the grand fact which I wish to communicate is this—that I have given a sumptuous dinner to twenty gentlemen, and my wife has had a splendid party of one hundred ladies, all of which, through our good management cost only THREE DOLLARS, TWENTY-SEVEN CENTS AND A HALF.

Your's, JOSIAH FROGNALL.

AMERICAN HEROISM.

During one of the former wars between France and England, in which the then colonies bore an active part, a respectable individual, a member of the Society of Friends, of the name of———, commanded a fine ship, which sailed from an eastern port to a port in England. This vessel had a strong and effective crew, but was totally unarmed; when near her destined port she was chased, and ultimately overhauled by a French vessel of war. Her commander used every endeavor to escape, but seeing from the superior sailing of the Frenchman that his capture was inevitable, he quietly retired below: he was followed into the cabin by his *cabin boy*, a youth of activity and enterprize, named Charles Wager; he asked his commander if nothing more could be done to save the ship—his commander replied that it was impossible, that every thing had been done that was practicable, there was no escape for them, and they must submit to be captured. Charles then returned upon deck, and summoned the crew around him—he stated in a few words what was their captain's confession—then with an elevation of mind, dictated by a soul formed for enterprize and noble daring, he observed—"and you will place yourselves under my command, and stand by me, I have conceived a plan by which the ship may be rescued, and we in turn become the conquerors. The sailors, no doubt, loving the order, and inspired by the courage of their youthful and gallant leader, agreed to place themselves under his command. His plan was communicated to them, and they awaited, with firmness, the moment to carry their enterprize into effect: their suspense was of short duration, for the Frenchman was quickly alongside, as the weather was fine, and immediately grappled fast to the unoffending merchant ship. As Charles had anticipated, the exhilarated conquerors, elated beyond measure with the acquisition of so fine a prize, poured into his vessel in crowds, cheering and huzzaing, and not foreseeing any danger, they left but few men on board their ship. Now was the moment for Charles, who, giving his men the signal, sprung at their head on board the opposing vessel, while some seized the arms which had been left in profusion on her deck, and with which they soon overpowered the few men left on board, the other by a simultaneous movement relieved her from the grapplings which united the two vessels. Our hero now having the command of the French vessel, seized the helm and placing of a conqueror the discomfitted crowd of Frenchmen which were left on board of the peaceful bark he had just quitted, and summoning them to follow close in his wake, or he would blow them out of water, (a threat they well knew he was very capable of executing, as their guns were loaded during the chase) They sorrowfully acquiesced with his commands, while the gallant Charles steered into port, followed by his prize—The exploit excited universal applause—the former master of the merchant vessel was examined by the Admiralty, when he stated the whole of the enterprize as it occurred, and declared that Charles Wager had planned and effected the gallant exploit, and that to him alone belonged the honor and credit of the achievement. Charles was immediately transferred to the British navy, appointed a midshipman, and his education carefully superintended. He soon after distinguished himself in action, and underwent a rapid promotion, until at length he was created an Admiral, and known as Sir Charles Wager. It is said, that he always held in veneration and esteem, the respectable and conscientious friend, whose cabin boy he had been, and transmitted yearly to his *old master*, as he termed him, a handsome present of Madeira, to cheer his declining days.

COLLECTANEA.

The following paragraph may be safely recommended to all men of business, as worthy of constant remembrance.

Importance of Punctuality.—Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality; punctuality is important because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty but sometimes excludes this duty. The calmness of *mind* which it produces is another advantage of punctuality; a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business or he must hurry away to another place before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character—"Such a man has made an appointment, then I know he will keep it;" and this generates punctuality in you, for like other virtues it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual when their leader is so—Appointments indeed become debts. I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own.

ANATOMICAL PHENOMENA.

The body of a gentleman, who died in Louisville, Kentucky, a few days since, was opened by some members of the faculty, for inspection; from which the following remarkable visceral transposition was discovered: The heart was found in the right cavity of the breast, with the situation of its auricles and ventricles reversed, and the aorta, or great artery, arching towards the right instead of the left side, descending the spine in the usual course of the vena cava, which last were situated where the aorta should have been. The great lobe of the liver occupied the left hypochondriac region, with the small lobe extending a little to the right. The spleen was found in the right side, where the liver should have been situated. The stomach was reversed with regard to its position, having the larger curvature on the right, the small curvature and the pyloric orifice on the left. The intestines were likewise changed in their order of arrangement, the deodænus commencing and lying principally on the left side, and the sigmoid flexture of the colon on the right.

This examination was extended far enough to satisfy those present that this anomaly was a lusus naturæ of the remotest embryotic origin, and could not possibly have resulted from disease, at any period of his life. This gentleman died in his thirtieth year, and is said to have been remarkably healthy and athletic until within two or three years past, during which time he had suffered much from disarrangement of the liver and spleen, probably produced by his removal from a northern to a southern climate, of which disease he ultimately died.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.

Mr. Clay in his great speech on the Tariff, introduced the following illustration. It is a striking picture, sketched by the hand of a master. The scene, and the genius which has thus described it, are alike American. We object to one word only, which is low and at best technical:

"The difference between a nation with and without the arts, may be conceived, by the difference between a keel-boat and a steam-boat, combatting the rapid torrent of the Mississippi. How slowly does the former ascend, hugging the sinuosities of the shore, pushed on by her hardy and exposed crew, now throwing themselves in vigorous concert on their oars, and then seizing the pendant boughs of overhanging trees: she seems hardly to move; and her scanty cargo is scarcely worth the transportation! With what ease is she not passed by the steam-boat, laden with the riches of all quarters of the world, with a crowd of gay, cheerful, and protected passengers, now dashing into the midst of the current, or gliding through the eddies near the shore! Nature herself seems to survey, with astonishment,

the passing wonder, and, in silent submission, reluctantly to own the magnificent triumphs, in her own vast dominion, of Fulton's immortal genius!"

GENERAL JACKSON.

Selected from Waldo's Memoirs.

"In concluding these memoirs, I cannot omit to insert a few incidents of Gen. Jackson's life, which are not yet embraced in them.

"When sitting as Judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, an atrocious culprit escaped from the custody of the sheriff, seized a loaded musket with a bayonet, placed himself in the angle of two stone walls, and swore he would shoot the first, and bayonet the second man that attempted to take him. The sheriff ordered ten men as assistants, but they dared not approach him. The sheriff then reported the fact to the judge 'Summon one hundred men then,' said Judge Jackson. It was done; but they were also afraid to arrest him. Upon a second report, 'summon the court then,' said the judge. It was done. He descended from the bench, approached the culprit with a stern countenance, and dignified firmness, seized the musket with one hand and the culprit with the other and handed him to the sheriff."

Staffordshire—Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey Canal

The additional tunnel through Harecastle Hill, was commenced last month. It is calculated to occupy the labour of five years, during which several hundred men must be employed. The expense has been estimated at a guinea an inch. (forward.) The distance being about one mile and three quarters, or 2880 yards, which alone will make 103,680 guineas. The total expense has been calculated at a quarter of a million sterling. Shafts will be sunk and steam engines erected for raising the earth, &c. at different points of elevation—the tunnel averaging about seventy yards, in depth from the surface of the hill. The Grand Trunk Canal was begun in 1767, and finished in 1777, and such is the richness of the company and the business of the Canal that the cost is no object compared to the advantages to be gained.—[*London New Monthly Magazine for June*, 1824.

The above Canal is about 100 miles in length and overcomes a fall of 642 feet by 75 locks, and has already one tunnel through Harecastle Hill, 2888 yards in length, 9 feet wide, and 12 feet high. another at Preston-on-the-hill of 1241 yards, at Barton of 572 yards, at Saltersford another of 350 yards, and at Hermitage of 130 yards. It has several reservoirs to feed the summit, covering together about 220 acres, and there are a number of rail ways and branch cuts connecting the canal with mines and quarries. The boats used are 80 feet long and carriage are a penny half penny per ton per mile, and the articles carried upon it are coals, salt, pottery wares, lime, gypsum, slates and agricultural products. The shares originally £100 each, sold as high as £2280 each, in May, 1824.

An idea of the immense extent to which brewing of Porter is carried on in London, may be formed by the following description of Barclay's brewery:—If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of "vastness," this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 351,474 barrels, of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contain the vats themselves are enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam engine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about 200 men are engaged in the various works of the establishment; it is supposed that the number of persons dependant upon it without doors, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels. Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of these coppers, after which fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef-steaks were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining-room. The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1400 barrels each. The carbonic acid, in one of them, stands three and a half feet above the liquor, and pours over the side in a continued stream.—A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth and face, not very unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be fatal. One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city.

LOCAL SINGULARITIES OF A DISTRICT IN YORKSHIRE.

Upon the middle of Bramham Moor, a man may see ten miles round him; within those ten miles, there is as much free stone as will build ten cities as large as York and York is supposed to be as large as London within the walls, within those ten miles is as much good oak timber as will build those ten cities—within those ten miles there is as much limestone, and coal to burn it into lime, as will build those ten cities. There is also as much clay and sand and coals to burn them into bricks and tile, as will build those ten cities. Within those ten miles, there are two iron forges, sufficient to furnish iron to build those ten cities, and 10,000 tons to spare. Within those ten miles, there is a good coal seam, sufficient to furnish those ten cities with firing for 10,000 years. Within those ten miles, are three navigable rivers, Ouse, Ure, and Wharfe, at the foot of which a man may take shipping and sail to any part of the world. Within those ten miles, are seventy gentlemen's houses, all keeping coaches, and the least of them an esquire; and ten parks and forests well stocked with deer. Within those ten miles, there are ten market-towns, each of which may be supposed to return £10,000 per week."

GOLD—A letter received in this city from Thomas D Jones, dated Aruba, 16th of July, states, that "every person in the Island is busily employed in digging for gold, so that they cannot be had for any other employment. No doubt you will be surprised when I inform you one piece of pure gold has been found, weighing 32 lb. 8 oz. and many pieces weighing from 14 to 16 lb. I have seen several pieces of the latter weight myself.—The schooner that left yesterday has upwards of 100 lb. on board."

Another letter from an American gentleman in Curracoa of July 22, says "The above extract is entirely confirmed; for since I have been in this Island, scarce 3 weeks, upwards of $150,000 in value of pure virgin gold, 24 carrots, have come up from Aruba.

The government of this place have noticed it, and proclamations are in circulation to prevent speculation, and other regulations, respecting this most valuable acquisition. The piece of 32 lb. weight is here, and appears perfectly pure and as ductile as lead.

The Dutch Government will have the exclusive benefit, and have taken measures to secure it."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Ship Peacock, dated Rio Janeiro, May 18, 1824.

"A vessel arrived here a few days ago, brought intelligence of the arrival of the frigate United States at Valparaiso, in 32 days from this place, which is the shortest passage that ever was known, excepting one. The distance is about 6000 miles. The Royalists are doing great works round the Pacific; they have taken possession of Lima, and several strong fortresses, and have seized all the shipping that was lying there, without any regard to nations; and the Franklin 74, has returned to Valparaiso, on account of the shipping being seized."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES ON LA FAYETTE.

Welcome! Fayette, to Columbia's shore;
Welcome! thou friend of the free;
Thy name shall be echo'd 'till time is no more,
And emblazon'd in glory shall be!

Welcome! the man who in peril's dark hour,
When war's tempests our country beset,
Left friends and a home, his succour to pour,
O'er Columbia's land—La Fayette.

Thy name shall be echo'd by thousands unborn;
Thy virtues we ne'er shall forget,
Who in battle dar'd bravely the storm—
Thy watch-word was *Freedom*—Fayette!

Soft be thy pillow, thou bravest of men;
Soft shall be thy pillow of rest;
May Heav'n's archangel thy couch nightly tend,
And guard thee to lands of the blest.

When to regions of light thy spirit shall fly,
When to Nature thou pay'st thy debt,
Affliction will start from each swelling eye
A tear—to thy memory, Fayette!

LA FAYETTE.

It is pleasing to learn that manifestations of the nation's love for this veteran chief of our revolution, are pouring in, with increased profusion, from every portion of the union. He is now complying with the urgent entreaties of the people of Boston, and the other towns to the eastward, as they were solicitous to share in the first welcomes to be paid him. It is expected that the General will return to New York about the 6th of September, make a short stay there, and then take up his march to visit Philadelphia.—Cordial unanimity has accompanied the preparations for his reception—the enthusiasm pervades all classes of the people. He will be received in the cradle of American liberty as becomes the friends and admirers of virtues so pre-eminent as his. The ardour which prevails on the seaboard, is felt, in all its warmth, in the interior.—News of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette had scarcely reached Reading, when the bells were rung; the Town Council were convened; the Military turned out; the Borough was illuminated, and every demonstration of joy was made manifest.—The Chronicle of the Times says that "the Battalion of volunteers almost unanimously resolved to march to Philadelphia on his arrival" upon which they were invited so to do by the military of this city.

Brigadier General Patterson, in the name of the military committee, has sent invitations to the volunteer corps, in the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Northumberland, Cumberland, York and Lancaster, requesting them to unite with the military of the 1st Division, P. M. in the parade in honour of the General, and for the purpose of escorting the nation's guest, that distinguished patriot and friend of freedom into the city of Philadelphia.

We also understand that the military committee are making every arrangement calculated to give the veteran a splendid military reception.

When General Washington, passed through Trenton, in 1789, the following lines were sung by a large assemblage of females. The poetry is now applicable to General La Fayette.

"Welcome, mighty Chief! once more,
Welcome to this grateful shore:
Now no mercenary foe
Aims at thee the fatal blow.
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair and matrons grave,
(These thy conquering arm did save,)
Build for thee triumphal bowers.
Strew yon hero's way with flowers;
Strew yon hero's way with flowers!

A gentleman in this city is engaged in compiling a volume, to consist of the details of General La Fayette's reception in the various parts of the Union, with his biography, and selections from the poetry elicited by the occasion.

LA FAYETTE'S PROGRESS.

At Greenwich, the first town in Connecticut, on Friday week, an arch was erected by the ladies, and tastefully decorated and inscribed, on the brow of the precipitous hill, down which Putnam plunged with his horse in a revolutionary skirmish, after seeing to the safe retreat of his men, till this was all the retreat left for himself, which he cleared almost miraculously. The arch was surmounted by a flag which the regiment of Greenwich bore at the battle of Whiteplains. This truly republican town saluted him with cannon and bells (metal bells, and bells of metal) and the sturdy male and beautiful female yankees, welcomed the General to their state, by the liveliest tokens. He was received by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who after a short stay, said to him on parting, "Sir, America loves you." To which the General replied, "I truly love America." He then proceeded, and at one o'clock next morning, reached New Haven, having been met, fourteen miles from there by the Governor's guards. A general illumination, and a salute of 24 guns, announced his arrival. The military paraded at 7 o'clock, and a public breakfast was given at the same hour, by the Common Council. The General proceeded, by New London and Providence, to Boston, where he arrived on Tuesday morning, and was received in the most distinguished manner by the military and public authorities. A gentleman who was in the train that accompanied him from New York, relates the following:

I suppose you are acquainted with the fact that no charges are made for the General and his suite, or any of the committee—all is free—food, lodging, gates, bridges, &c. The carriages and horses which had been sent on with the General from New-York were dismissed at New-Haven, and new ones provided for his journey eastward, arrangements being made for the necessary relays.

It is impossible to travel through the towns of Connecticut and not feel a part of the enthusiasm which pervaded all classes. Even the poor lads who drove the carriages entered fully into the common feeling, and seemed proud of their honours. They wore silk ribands fastened to the button holes of their waistcoats, by way of distinction; and while waiting to receive their illustrious passenger, usually became persons of no inconsiderable interest and attention with the hundreds who stood around. "Behave pretty now, Charley," said the driver of La Fayette's coach, to one of his horses, "behave pretty Charley—you are going to carry the greatest man in the world."

While stopping in a country town, I entered into conversation with one of the citizens of Connecticut, in appearance, a very poor man. He seemed agitated, and struggling hard to relieve his mind by conversation—reverting to the conduct of the General during our revolutionary war. He began to praise him, but he could hardly pronounce his name without a sob of gratitude. The tears seemed ready to start, but were repressed by the old soldier's self controul. He changed the subject for a moment, but it would not do. He was thinking of nothing but La Fayette. "I have heard," he remarked, "that the General is poor; but I hope and trust he won't die so." To sound his feelings a little, I remarked, "there are many poor men who are cared little for. What if the General should come to want, do you think there is any body in Connecticut that would relieve him?"—"Yes, I *know* there is," he exclaimed, "more 'n ten thousand on 'em. As poor as I am I should love to have him come and live with me all his life—God bless him!"

Feeling a little disposed to joke with an old lady at one of the turnpike gates, I remarked—"Well, madam, I suppose on are very glad General La Fayette has come; you must have made oceans of money to day at he gate!"—The old lady felt indignant at the remark. "Sir," she replied, "you must know that the General and his friends go through this gate free of toll; and I should like to have him pass *a thousand times!*" "Oho, then your gates are free now!" "Yes," replied the Connecticut dame, without a moment's hesitation, "for such men as La Fayette, but not for those *who come so far behind him.*" This last remark quickly brought a York shilling out of my pocket for toll, and you may well suppose, I hastened to get out of her sight and the range of her wit.

A little Yankee urchin on the road, who was running with all his might to reach the next village in hopes of seeing the General, stopped and enquired of me if the *Marquis* La Fayette was going to dine there. Feeling a little waggish at the moment, I told him that Gen. La Fayette carried his dinner in his pocket, and that it was bread and cheese. The little fellow's eyes were as big as a large knot hole—"Ay!" said he, "I guess he aynt going to dine on bread and cheese neither—we can give him something in our state better than bread and cheese—I guess, I know." And on he pushed at his utmost speed.

The following anecdote of our distinguished guest has been related:—A gentleman, while in conversation with him, observed, that "he spoke the English language remarkably well." "And why should I not," replied the General, "being an American just returned from a long visit to Europe."

Whilst the General was receiving visits at New York an elderly carman in his frock, applied for admittance, and was refused. He declared he would not go away without speaking to him, and at length got into the room. Waiting a favorable moment, he went up and opening the breast of his frock, asked if he knew him. The General recognised him, called him by name, and extending his hand, said, "Yes, you assisted me off the field of battle, when wounded."

General La Fayette received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, at Harvard University, in 1784, when he made his last tour in the United States; he received the same honour from Princeton College. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and likewise of the American Philosophical Society.

Extra Salute.—We are told that the intelligence of La Fayette's arrival was hailed at Alexandria, by a salute of 200 guns!

The patriotic heat was high,
While Alexandria's cannon thundered,
And made the Mercury quickly fly,
From twenty-four up to an hundred!

The Norfolk Beacon, speaking of La Fayette's arrival, says, "it is a source of infinite satisfaction to find, that it is in contemplation to make such arrangements at York (the field of Cornwallis's defeat) as will shew the high estimation which Virginians have of his character and services."

George Washington La Fayette was in Boston, in 1795, supported by Washington's private purse, and entered Cambridge College; afterwards he served with honour in France, as an officer under Bonaparte.

A communication in the National Intelligencer states, that the venerable Tent of Washington has been offered, by Mr. Custis to Col. Howard, and the State Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, to be used on the reception of Gen. La Fayette at Baltimore. It must be peculiarly gratifying to those veterans of the Revolution to meet their illustrious comrade in arms under the canopy of *Him* they so much loved. What affecting recollections are attached to this ancient canvass, from the heights of Dorchester to the surrender of Yorktown. The veteran relic of the heroic time is in good preservation, though it has witnessed the events of nearly half a century, and will be packed in the same portmanteaus in which it was carried during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Custis considers himself as holding this last military memorial of the great chief in trust for the nation, and means that it shall descend as an heir-loom in the American army.

* Professor Silliman and Col. Wadsworth of Connecticut, being lately on a visit to Arlington House, requested to see the *material* which formed the Hero's dwelling on the fields of his fame.—Not content with the gratifications of sight and touch, the Professor insisted on being completely enveloped in the canvass, which was accordingly done.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 25th June, by the King in person—who made a speech, comprising eight short paragraphs, every one of which commences with a great I. It amounts to this:

I am happy to see you again, my Lords—
I am sorry you have been disturbed by the Irish—
I hope you will keep a sharp look-out in that quarter—
I am on pretty good terms with the holy alliance—
I thank you for so much money—
I see you have done something for the manufactures—
I am glad that we get along so well—and
I hope you will behave yourselves at home—
Good Evening.—

In two Evening Luminaries, (says a London paper,) it was gravely stated, upon the authority of intelligence from Mexico, that "Tampico, with twenty others, had been arrested." This is as good as the Parisian Journalist, who lately sent Yucatan to Merida. Tampico is the name of a city.

Edinburg papers state that Mr. Perkins, our countryman, has received 36,000*l.* sterling, from an enterprising individual, for his share of the patent, for the new steam engine.

A fire broke out in Edinburgh on the morning of the 24th June, and burned with great fury for nine hours, when its further progress was checked, though it was not completely got under till 1 o'clock, P. M. It is stated to have been the most destructive fire that has occurred in that city for many years. It broke out in a spirit cellar at the head of the Bank close, opposite the Cross, and on account of the immense height of the houses, the engines were unable to play upon the tops with effect, and thus the flames were communicated, in spite of every exertion. Forty families are said to have been rendered destitute by this calamity.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th of June, in answer to some remarks by the Marquis of Lansdown, respecting the recognition of the Independence of South America, the Earl of Liverpool said—"That his majesty's government was under no obligation whatever which could prevent the recognition of the States of South America, whenever it should appear to be consistent with the interests and character of the country to make such recognition; that his Majesty's ministers had to obtain the necessary information respecting those States, and would act upon that information as soon as they received it."

It is stated in a letter from England that a Post Office is erecting in London, which will cost five hundred thousand pounds.

Sir John Malcom says that within the last 30 years above 1,000 women have been put to death as witches in Central India, and chiefly by the ruling powers, all of whom are childishly superstitious on this point. He entertains sanguine hopes, however, of eventually crushing this inhuman practice. Mr. Wellesley, the resident at Indore, insisted on the accusers undergoing the same ordeal as the accused, which so amused and instructed the Dewan of Holkar, that, though strongly imbued with this superstition, he determined to follow the same plan on all occasions.

Mr. Holwel Walsh, in a Corporation case tried at the Tralee Assizes, observed, that a "Corporation cannot blush. It was a body it was true—had (said he) certainly a head—a new one every year—an annual acquisition of intelligence in every new Lord Mayor. Arms, he supposed, it had, and long ones too, for it could reach at any thing. Legs, of course, when it made such long strides. A throat to swallow the rights of the community—and a stomach to digest them. But who ever yet discovered, in the anatomy of any Corporation, either bowels or heart!"

The primitive Methodists (commonly called Ranters) have held their annual conference, during the last fortnight, at Halifax, when about 70 preachers and delegates attended. They have in connection 33,556 members; 238 itinerant preachers; and 1402 local preachers. Increase of members during the year, 4240.—(Leeds Mercury.)

Rainer, the Kentish pedestrian, has succeeded in his undertaking of running from Hastings Market House to the Market House at Rye, and back again, (a distance of more than twenty-two miles) in two hours and three quarters. He came in amidst the shouts and huzzas of an amazing concourse of spectators, having half a minute to spare, and appeared very little fatigued.

In the Duke d'Aremberg's garden at Brussels is an ungrafted orange tree, nearly 400 years old, having, at that distance of time, been a present from an Infanta of Spain to an ancestor of the Duke.

Hebon, in Arabic, is dust raised in the air, and hebub, wind blowing about. Hence came our English word hubbub, of which the derivation was unknown to Johnson, and all the etymologists.

Uses of Steam.—It is stated that in Manchester (England) Calicoes, Chintzes, &c. are printed by steam. A piece of white muslin 49 yards in length is there converted into printed calico, beautifully figured in four minutes. Nearly all the Machinery at Portsmouth dock yards is driven by Steam.—That for the manufacture of blocks is particularly ingenious. Saws, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Gouges, Lathes, Polishing-Tools, in short every thing by which a large beam of ash or lignumvitæ, and a rough bolt of iron are converted into a block and pulley are moved by Steam with a velocity and precision that is truly admirable. At Sheffield an incredible number of operations are carried on by steam. All sorts of Edge tools and glasses for optical purposes are ground by steam. At Leeds there is a steam wagon by means of which Coal is transported a distance of two miles upon an iron rail way, sometimes an 100 tons at a time. Nine hundred sheets of paper are printed on both sides, the ink also being distributed by the same powerful agent, on a single printing press worked by steam. In the summer of 1808, the first steam boat was launched on the Ohio—there are now on the Ohio and Mississippi upwards of one hundred steam vessels many of them of the largest size and fitted up in the very best manner.

From the Diario del Gobierno of Havana, of August 11.

"Entered, 10th August, from London and Soto la Marina, 18 days from the latter port, the English brig Spring, Capt. J. Wilkes in ballast, to Drake and Mitchell. The Captain reports that on the 11th May, near the Isle of Wight, he received from a steam boat, Iturbide and twelve other persons, consisting of his wife, two sons, cousins, chaplains and servants, whom he landed on the 15th July, at Soto la Marina."

In addition to the foregoing, a private letter received by a respectable mercantile house in Baltimore, dated Havana, August 11, states that it was reported, and believed there, that in his progress into the interior from Soto la Marina, ITURBIDE WAS ASSASSINATED.

Latest from South America.—Extract of a letter received in Boston, dated Guayaquil, April 20, 1824. "All eyes are looking anxiously to the South. Bolivar is the only hope of Colombia.—He is now concentrating his forces in Huaras and is daily increasing his numbers from this place and Panama. In all May he will have at his disposition an army of 16,000 or perhaps 18,000 men.—Every preparation is making to insure the success of the present campaign. It is astonishing, it is wonderful, to see what Bolivar is doing with his limited means. His soldiers are well clothed and fed, and an abundance of arms provided; good order and discipline pervade throughout the army. The two armies will meet in all June when the future destiny of the country will be determined.—If the Patriots are successful commerce will increase and flourish, and the country will advance in civilization and refinement; but if, on the contrary, the Spaniards are successful, the country will again be devoted to slavery, and foreign residents will be compelled to leave the country, for the old Spanish system would undoubtedly again be established. For my own part, I have every confidence in Bolivar, although every thing wears an alarming aspect. The Spaniards in Peru have heretofore been successful, because they have never met an enemy that made any stand. The Colombians are inured to hardship and naturally brave men: most of the officers commanding have been inured to service, and there is every reason to hope that the cause will yet be prosperous."

CHILI.—By the 4th article of the constitution of this state, lately adopted, the limits of its territory have been fixed as follows:

The territory of Chili extends north and south from the Cape of Hornos to the desert of Atacama, and from east to west from the Cordilleras of the Andes to the Pacific Ocean; including all the adjacent islands, together with the Archipelago of Chiloe, and the Islands of Juan Fernandez, Mocha, and Santa Maria.

COLOMBIA.—The following agreeable intelligence has been received by an arrival at Baltimore.

TRANSLATION.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Isthmus,
Thursday, June 1, 1824.

Popular News.—By the schr. San Francisco, just arrived at this port, in 14 days from Puira, the General Intendant has received the following official communication:

"*Intendancy and General Commanding,*
Puira, May 19, 1824.

"To General of Brigade, J. M. Carreno,
Intendant of the Department of Isthmus.

"Sir—I feel the greatest pleasure in announcing to you the official communication brought hither by an express, just arrived from the Prefect of the Department of Truxillo, referring to a communication from H. E. the Liberator, the literal copy of which is as follows:

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Prefecture of the Department of Truxillo,
May 13, 1824.

To the Intendant and General Commander of Puira, M. de Torres Valdivia.

(CIRCULAR.)

I have this moment received by an extraordinary Courier from H. E. the Dictator, the agreeable news, that Gen. Olaneta, who was in Upper Peru with a strong force, after having defeated and taken prisoner, Gen. Carratala, who followed him with an equal force, joined the patriotic troops, and acknowledged at last the justice with which America recovers her liberty. Your honour will cause this news to be circulated and celebrated throughout the towns under your command. God preserve your honour many years. JOSE G. PEREZ."

Advices from Carracoas of the 21st July, says the Editor of the New York Evening Post, announce the arrival of General Mariano Montilla in his native city, after an absence of ten years, usefully and honourably employed in the service of his country. To this gallant soldier is, in a special manner, attributed the accession of the provinces of Rio Hacha, Santa Martha, and Carthagena to the Colombian Republic; and great praise is bestowed on him for his skill and valour while charged with the Intendancy of Carthagena, from which he had just retired amidst the general regret of the inhabitants.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

On Saturday last, the coroner was called to view the body of a man found drowned in the Delaware. It appeared that he had come passenger, with his wife and three children, in the ship James M. Captain Tatem, from Belfast, which had hauled in at the wharf on Friday night. He had come ashore in the night, and, in returning on board incautiously walked over the wharf. He had about his person about 300 guineas and some valuable papers. His name was JOHNSON, a native of Newton Stewart, Ireland.

A lad, by the name of Robert Neal, was on Sunday, drowned in the Delaware, below the city.

About thirty families of coloured people, embarked at this port on Monday, on board the Charlotte Corde, bound to Hayti, under the direction of M. Grandville. Other families will soon follow them.

Mr. Andrew Miller, a potter of this city, employs thirty-eight men and boys in making small earthen furnaces for family use, manufacturing weekly about one thousand. The price demanded for them is very moderate, and so little fuel is necessary, that mention has been made of one family who did most of their cooking in one of these furnaces, and consumed but one barrel of charcoal in five weeks!

The store of William Baily, watch-maker, in Market street, was entered on Thursday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, by means of false keys. The perpetrators, it appears, were alarmed by the family residing in another part of the house, and made their escape, without having had time to accomplish their evil designs, as nothing was missed.

The ship James M. arrived at this port, from Londonderry, brought 155 passengers.

The Turf.—The fall races of the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of Horses, will take place at Canton course, near Baltimore, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of October, for purses of 600, 400, and 300 dollars—four, three, and two mile heats.

Sickness in Virginia.—The Winchester Republican says, a fatal sickness is now prevailing along most of the water courses in Virginia.

Mr. Mason, of White Port, (Va.) was killed on Friday week, by being drawn into a threshing machine by one of the wheels.

Colombian Nuns.—A proposition was expected to be before Congress, to abolish the perpetuity of the vows of females who take the veil, and to allow them, at the end of every third or fourth year, to renew them, or return to society.

Kentucky.—Gen. Desha, it is said, is elected Governor of that state, by a large majority.

Tobacco.—The King of Naples has prohibited the culture of this plant, in a great part of his territories.

Longevity of the Robin.—A Robin died in Providence, R. I. a short time since at the age of 18 years, having been in the possession of a lady more than sixteen years. His notes were firm till within a few days of his death. He had been blind several years, and exhibited the appearances of extreme old age.

De Witt Clinton's discourse delivered last year before the New-York Phi Beta Society, at Schenectady College, is highly praised in the New Monthly Magazine, (Campbell's.)

A little book is announced for publication in New-York, entitled A Lady's Diary of a Journey from Boston to New-York in 1704, said to be from the original manuscript, lately brought to light.

The Montpelier, Vt. Watchman, mentions that on the night of the 3d inst there was a frost in that town, and many of the adjacent towns. It however was not so severe as to do material injury.

At the opening of the Court of Sessions in New-York, on Monday week, Mr. Maxwell, the District Attorney, gave notice that at the September term he should bring on for trial the case of the People vs. Seth Hunt, ample time having been given the Defendant, to obtain his testimony to the charges against Mr. Russell.

At a late duel in Kentucky, says a paper from that State, the parties discharged their pistols without effect; whereupon, one of the Seconds interfered, and proposed, that the Combatants should shake hands. To this, the other Second objected, as unnecessary, for, said he, *their hands have been shaking this half hour.*

Great Old Age—Died, in Davidson county, N. C. on the 9th ult. Mr. Barnet Wier, aged about *one hundred and twenty years!* He was native of Germany, but has been an inhabitant of this country as far back as the memories of our oldest inhabitants extend. Mr. Wier was always a very temperate man; to which, in a great measure, may be attributed the prolongation of his existence to such an extreme age.

The Propagateur Haytien states that a negress, sixteen years of age, has composed a tragedy, entitled "*The Death of Christophe.*" "The work," adds the Propagateur, "will be represented at the National Theatre of the Republic, by order of the President Boyer."

A *Yankee* patent machine we have heard of, which says the story, when properly wound up and set in motion will chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch, yoke and ring him, "with the utmost precision, and greatest alacrity."

Thomas' Point, in the Chesapeake, has been purchased by Government, for the erection of a Light House thereon. It has on examination, proved a most eligible site for the purpose, the base of the extreme point being 33 feet perpendicular from the surface of the water, and it is expected the light will be clearly discernible upwards of 30 miles.

On Monday evening, of last week, the dwelling of Mr. Abraham Sitterly, in Rotterdam, N. Y. was struck with lightning, and considerably shattered. One of his children, a girl about 13 years of age, was instantly killed; another lost both its eyes, and Mr. Sitterly and his wife were both severely injured.

At the Ballston Springs, the concourse of visitors is stated to amount to 700, or upwards; and among them are Joseph Buonaparte, Charles, son of Lucien three British Members of Parliament, &c.

On the 25th June, the populous and flourishing town of Waalwyck, in Holland, was desolated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed about 50 houses, including the town hall and 16 barns.—About 70 families were deprived of shelter.

Sea Serpent.—This animal was seen by two gentlemen of Portsmouth, N. H. on Wednesday week, near the Little-Boar's-Head, North Hampton. His passage through the water was exceedingly swift, leaving a long wake behind.

Mr. Saltonstall, of Society Hill, S. C. has constructed a machine for planting cotton, which will save the labour of one horse and three hands.

Bible Society.—W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer, received, during last month 2395 dollars and 21 cents—and J. Nitchie, Esq. Agent, issued during the month, Bibles and Testaments of the value of 2051 dollars and 37 cents.

It appears, by the last accounts from England, that Mr. Perkins has at last brought his steam engine to a state of perfection; and that a capitalist, satisfied of its importance, has advanced £36,000 sterling for a share of Mr. Perkins' patent.

The Secretary of the Navy and Captains Rogers, Chauncey and Morris arrived at Buffalo on the 13th inst. and embarked the next morning in the Steam Boat for Erie, for the purpose of examining the harbour at that place.

Ebenezer R. Dexter, Esq. who lately died in Providence, (R. I.) without issue, has left the whole of his real and personal estate, with the exception

of a few small legacies, to the town of Providence, for the benevolent purpose of erecting an asylum, and supporting the poor in a way that shall ameliorate their condition. His property is estimated to be worth 60,000 dollars.

Death of a king.—A Jamaica paper states, that his most superlative and gracious majesty, George Frederick Augustus, king of the Mosquito shore, and lord of Poyais, is said to have cut his throat.

Mr. Stuhl, one of the artists who have constructed the balloon figures which have lately gratified so much curiosity in New York, was unfortunately drowned on Sunday last, by falling out of a boat at Kip's bay.

A correspondent of the New York Gazette writes from Bogota, that "Congress has taken into consideration a motion to repeal the law depriving foreigners from doing business in Colombia. It is the general opinion that the law will be repealed."

The Grand Jury of New Haven (Conn.) have found a bill against Mrs. Mansfield, now in gaol in that city, for the murder of her husband.

An American Missionary has established a press at Malta, and translated several useful books into the Greek language. He is in communication with Missolonghi, and has sent there several printers, who are much wanted.

At a spring term of the superior court of Petersburg, Virginia, a man by the name of Joseph Santee was convicted of cheating at cards, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in Jail, and to pay a fine of forty dollars.

It is announced in a Louisiana paper, that the grand discovery has at length been made, of a *Perpetual Motion!*

Mr. Kean, the tragedian, according to a letter from London, is certainly to be amongst us the ensuing winter.

The Mayor of Boston, was lately complained of by a citizen for galloping his horse so as to endanger "persons standing or walking in the streets, lanes or alleys," and appeared before the Police Court; he plead not guilty of riding so as to endanger the citizens, but requested that a fine might be laid, as an example to evince the supremacy of the law over all persons, whatever their station in life. He was fined $2 and costs, amounting to $6 64.

A letter from Point Coupee to a gentleman in New Orleans, says—"The testament of Mr. Julien Poydras, who lately died here, has just been opened. It appears that good, that excellent man, made the following legacies: For a college at Point Coupee, $20,000—For marriage portions to poor girls of said parish, $30,000—To each of his God-sons and God-daughters, $500—For marriage portions to poor girls of West Baton Rouge, $30,000—To the charity hospital of New Orleans, his house on Levee, between St. Louis and Conti-streets, and his house in Bourbon-street—To the Poydras Female Asylum, all his houses in Poydras-street and on the Batture—To Miss Gallatin, $10,000—To his testamentary executors, who are Messs. Gui Richard and Beaudue, $25,000—The remainder of his fortune goes to his family.

"*A Modern Miracle.*—The following account is *seriously* published in the Norfolk Beacon, under the signatures of three gentlemen, one of whom is the Rev. William Lee, "as a singular display of the goodness and power of Almighty God, at a camp-meeting held on Tangier Island, August 15, 1824:"

"Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on the evening of the 15th instant, say about eight o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feelings in the beholders.—It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic, during which time she was silent, after which she spoke and expressed her happy and heavenly feeling, when her dazzling countenance faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance."

MORE STORE-BREAKING.

On Monday night, the store of the Messrs. Rossa, No. 62½ Wall street, New York, was entered by some villains, who broke open a number of desks, drawers, &c. but found nothing.—They next broke open an inner door which led into the second story of the store of Messrs. Franklin & Minturn descended to the counting room, and took from the desks about eighteen dollars. They missed a small check, and a twenty dollar bill, which lay in a drawer below.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible. Fears are entertained by some, that if any more adventurers embark in it, it will soon be overdone. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada, and with the probable consumption of the single article *of Tea*, that *six hundred thousand pounds* are annually smuggled into it! By this procedure government is swindled out of a handsome revenue—shipping merchants of their commissions—and the morals of the people weakened or destroyed.

Upper Canada is regularly supplied with Goods smuggled from the United States; and though seizures are frequent and attended with immense losses, yet the business is found so profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

Pick-Pockets.—The New-Haven Herald states that among other distinguished visitors, a corps of this gentry have made their appearance within these few days, taking advantage of the public excitement on the appearance of La Fayette. Three gentlemen, within our knowledge, lost their pocket-books on Saturday in this city, and one on board the steamboat. It is believed that a clue has been found to the detection of these depredators, and measures have been taken for their apprehension. Three of them left this city on Saturday, for New-London. One of the sufferers was Gen. Hull, of Cheshire, whose pocket book contained upwards of 300 dollars.

Captain Morsham, of the brig Ohio, arrived at New-York from Mobile, mentions that he was boarded on the 12th by a Colombian schooner General Padilla, which had an engagement, July 2d, off Cape Florida, with the Spanish brig Mariner, formerly the Peter, of Baltimore. She had a cargo of Quicksilver and Brandy, valued at 200,000 dollars. Forty of the crew were killed and wounded, the remainder were sent into Havana. Capt M. was treated politely. 13th was boarded by the Colombian schr. Anna, on a cruize, and treated politely.

A distressing accident happened in Rochester, N. Y. a short time since. Two promising lads, Ezra Strong, jr. son of Dr. Strong, aged 13, and Alpheus Markley, son of Mr. S. Markley, aged 14, were crushed to death by the fall of a sand bank, in the side of which an excavation had been made, and it appears the boys had entered the hole, as is supposed, from motives of curiosity, when a huge mass of earth from above fell upon them, and put an end to their existence. Their bodies were not discovered until the next morning, when they were found several feet below the surface, bruised and mangled in a most shocking manner.

A female, who professes to cure all manner of diseases to which the human frame is liable, has recently made her appearance in Perry county, Pennsylvania. The Forrester states that in one case she restored a person to perfect health who had for many years been obliged to support himself on crutches. She had also effected the cure of aggravated cancer in the breast. She speaks the languages fluently, is a good chemist, and prepares her medicines from herbs, being very careful to conceal the process. No person has been able to obtain from her any account of herself, who she is, or from whence she came.

The Christian Watchman says there is a case in one of the courts of Vermont, that originated about an article of the value of seventy-five cents, which has been continued along until each party is responsible for about $2000.—Eight lawyers are employed, and it is suggested that they will not be in haste to conclude the trial so long as their clients are able to pay them. Solomon's advice is good: Leave off contention before it be meddled with.

Captain Almy, arrived at Charleston from Matanzas, informs, that about the 1st inst. a Hamburg ship from Hamburg for Havana, had been captured, a few days previous to his sailing, and it was supposed the crew had been murdered—Captain A. also states, that on the night of his leaving Matanzas, he was hailed by a boat full of men, upon which he fired a gun, and the boat hauled off.

The Spanish private armed brig Marinero, from Cadiz for Havana, fell in with the Colombian armed schr. Gen. Padilla, about the 1st inst. off Salt Key Bank, and after an engagement of half an hour, the schr. hauled off, and the brig *immediately blew up*. The brig's crew consisted of 80, out of which 31 were were picked up by the boats of the Padilla, put on board of a Spanish droger, and arrived at Matanzas on the 2d inst.

The Sandwich Islands.—A London paper says, that "His Majesty" the King of the Sandwich Islands "has a fine yacht (pleasure vessel) of 250 tons burthen, called the Cleopatra, the building of which cost 80,000 dollars." This vessel, it must be confessed, has had a singular destiny. It is the same which the late Capt. Crowninshield, of Salem, had built for his especial use as a pleasure vessel, and in which, fitted out in the most elegant manner, he visited the ports of the Mediterranean, and various other European ports. On his demise the vessel was sold, and, from one another, the Barge Cleopatra has actually become the property of this sable monarch of an island or two in the North Pacific Ocean. It was in one of these islands, then equally barbarous as savage, about fifty years ago, that the enterprising navigator, Capt. Cook, met with his death. If spirits were permitted to revisit earth, to reason, and give utterance to thought, what would his say, to find these people now possessed of a *Navy*, and the King keeping, for his own particular use, a vessel so far transcending in beauty any thing that had been seen in his day! It is by the intercourse of American traders with them, principally, we presume, that this change has been wrought in the trade of a people which, when Cook fell, did not exist as a nation.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Thomas Biddle, of the U. S. Army, to the Paymaster General, dated Prairie des Chien, July 16, 1824.

"Three days ago, in descending to this place, on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin, I fell upon the camp of four white men who I found killed and scalped, by, I think, the Chippeway Indians I had passed the place where they were killed, two days before—the same number of us in company. The wars between the Sioux, Chippeways, and Sacs and Fox nations, are carried on now with great fierceness. Neither *nation* wish to be hostile to the whites; but the ungovernable passions of the war parties infesting this river will, I fear, render the communication unsafe for small parties."

Yellow Fever at Charleston and New-Orleans.

We have the unpleasant intelligence, that the Yellow Fever has not only re appeared in New-Orleans, but has broken out in Charleston. Several deaths occurred in New-Orleans about the middle of July, the very worst season of the year; and the Charleston Mercury of the 11th inst. reports that three new cases of yellow fever have occurred in the neighborhood of Elliot-street, in that city.—The Mercury adds, that "physicians have advised strangers to remove instantly from town; at least until the nature of the apprehended disease may be fully developed."

The Board of Health at Charleston, on the 16th inst. reported one new case of yellow fever, a seaman from the brig Enterprise; and on the 17th, one in Bedon's Alley, one in Church-street, and two on East Bay.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The West-Chester (Pa.) Republican, says, the late heavy rain which proved so destructive to property along the Schuylkill, has brought to light some of the hidden treasures of the earth. The Cashier of our Bank received a letter from his friend in Charlestown township, dated the 15th inst. informing him that a coal mine, had been found, on the land of Joseph Cox, in Montgomery county, about 1 mile from the Phœnix works and 300 yards from the river. A specimen of the coal has been sent to Philadelphia, to a chemist to be analized. Some blacksmiths have tried it with success, others have failed, but these essays have been made with the upper stratum, which may be supposed to contain a great deal of heterogeneous matter. The vein appears to extend in the same direction that the mountains and extensive ridges generally do—north easterly and south westerly. Of its extent nothing is yet known. It has been visited by several gentlemen who are familiar with the appearances where this mineral is found and on examining it, assert with the utmost confidence that it is genuine. An acquaintance of the author of the letter from which this has been extracted, who had been with the Indians many years, says they frequently told him, that their forefathers told them, that near *black rock* on the Schuylkill river, there was plenty of stone coal.

CROPS.—A gentleman who has returned to the city of New-York from a tour through that State, and who has particularly visited almost every Wheat County, and taken considerable pains to obtain the best information respecting the crops, states the wheat crop to have been secured without any injury whatever. The quantity sown, is perhaps larger than on any previous year, and the quality this season has never been surpassed by that of any other year. The crop of Oats has been got in without injury, and is also uncommonly fine. The crops of grass west of Albany are unusually heavy, and have been got in in fine order. The appearance of the corn crop is unfavourable from the backwardness of the Spring together with the wet season; it is unusually small, and it is feared that, even should the remainder of the season be favourable, it is too far advanced for the ear to fill, and the hopes of the farmer to be realised.

SWISS EMIGRANTS.

The Winchester Republican announces the arrival in that town of a party of Swiss emigrants, to the number of 119 persons. They are the same who came passengers in the ship Boston, capt. Finley, arrived at Alexandria from Havre, and had proceeded thus far on their way to Ohio. These families were from the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, once a republic distinguished for its chivalric heroism and devotion to liberty; but now a province of the French empire. Every one has heard of the mountains and glaciers of Switzerland, and while he associates in his mind these natural bulwarks with the fortresses of liberty, he views them breathing with the spears of Tell and his devoted companions, resolved to yield them only with their lives. They left Bern in April last. This canton is about 450 miles from the coast at Havre, which port they reached after a journey in wagons and on foot of about 20 days. Here selling their horses, and stowing their wagons in the ship as ballast, they embarked in June, and arrived in Alexandria about three weeks since. Purchasing horses for their wagons at that place, they set off with cheerful hearts and resolute steps for Wooster county, Ohio, whither they are destined, taking Winchester in their way. Notwithstanding the poor appearance of these emigrants, there is reason to believe that some of them are wealthy. We are told that they have in possession, besides other funds, a draft on a branch of the U. S. Bank, in Ohio, for 40,000 dollars. Many of them had watches, musical boxes, jewellery, &c. to dispose of. The following anecdote is related of them. On their arrival in Alexandria, one of the city speculators repaired on board the vessel to know if they were redemptioners, as he wished to purchase one or two. Captain P. stung with the indignity offered to his passengers, replied any thing like a purchase must come from the other side of the ship, as they had money enough to buy the town of Alexandria. The hyperbole will be excused, but the reply was a good one.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 12.—On Tuesday afternoon last, the dead body of a man was discovered on the eminence at the west end of the town, which upon examination, proved to be that of Henry Johnson, a stranger, from the neighbourhood of Wilmington, (Del.) who had resided in this place for a few weeks past. The body, which was entirely naked when found, exhibited no marks of violence. The clothes of the deceased were lying within a few feet of him, and there were nothing either in the situation or the appearance of the corpse from which the least inference could be drawn as to the immediate cause of its dissolution. For a few days past, the deceased had manifested some symptoms of insanity; but he continued to labor at his business, which was that of a silversmith, as occasion required; and was thus occupied as late as eleven o'clock on the day of his death.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1824.

In a few days, the collector will call on our patrons in the city, to receive the amount of their semi-annual subscriptions, as the most of them have now become payable. It is a subject of pleasing reflection to know, that instead of the perplexing and trifling shifts used to elude the punctual discharge of dues to newspaper establishments, which has, in some instances, been the cause of serious complaint, the collection of our subscriptions in the city, (a few exceptions to the contrary, and we take some credit to ourselves when mentioning it,) is an agreeable and easy task, rendered peculiarly so by the cheerful and ready disposition manifested in supplying our demands—which, taken individually, rarely exceeds two dollars—but in the aggregate constitutes the sinnuus nonus that sets the springs and wheels of our press in operation, and gives a spur to industry and enterprize—without which our designs would have long since proved futile.

The very moderate price of this paper is one great cause of its extensive and increasing circulation, and the additional labour and attention necessary in getting it up, requires that the payments should be uniformly made in advance.—Nevertheless, many persons from the country, at a distance too great to be accessible at all times, desirous of having it, send us their names with the amount of a year's subscription—which is well enough—but at the expiration of the time, instead of renewing their obligation with the printer, they neglect to comply with the terms, yet the paper is continued to be sent on to them, and they receive it, perhaps without once reflecting how much they are indebted to us for furnishing them every week with one of the greatest luxuries they enjoy. Now, we are willing to supply as many as may be in want of our journal, and to take some extra care in seeing it punctually sent to them by mail or otherwise, but it must be with an understanding that when they fail to remit their subscriptions in advance, and there is no good reason for their not doing so, the paper will consequently be stopped.—It is desired that there may be no ground of complaint against us for haste in pursuing our claims, we defer passing judgment on delinquents, therefore, until the first of January next, and shall, in the meantime, send them written notification of their arrearages. After the expiration of the time allotted for the settlement of outstanding debts, we cannot consent to any infringement on the terms of the paper—which is expressly made known at the time of subscribing, to be—IN ADVANCE. It is expected that this rule will meet the views of such as have heretofore discovered a disposition to deal with us with candour and liberality.

In noticing the expressions of encouragement and good will which has been generally extended towards us, and the assistance received in the prosecution of our duties, from many valued friends, we are actuated by the purest motives of respect and esteem; and as new channels are daily opening themselves, we shall be enabled still further to improve and chasten our columns with the choice productions of literature, from approved authors. Several alterations are contemplated, which will give us greater facilities for satisfying the commands of advertisers, and at the same time afford the reader an additional quantum of new material in each publication, without any increase to the present price of subscription.

The Hall which is building in Locust street, on the scite of the Presbyterian Church, formerly occupied by Mr. Skinner's Congregation, and which is owned and intended for the accommodation of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, has progressed towards completion with great rapidity, and already presents a very commanding and neat appearance in its structure, creditable to the architect, Mr. Strickland, and those who have its mechanical concerns in their hands. The corner stone was laid on the 25th May last, the raising of the rafters for the roof was accomplished on the 18th inst. and it is contemplated that the Hall will be completed and ready for occupation, at the end of three months. It has been built with great stability, by the first workmen, of the very best materials, and its dimensions will be of vast advantage to the assembling of our citizens on public occasions; the principal room for this purpose will be little inferior in size to any in the United States. The building is one hundred and ten feet by sixty, and stands fifteen feet from the line of the street; the interior of the basement or lower story, is divided into four rooms, the largest of which is intended for a practising room for the Society, and runs across the rear of the building, and is fifty-seven by thirty feet. On the west side is a room, sixty-three by twenty-three, separated from two rooms of half the size, each, by an entry nine feet wide. In the front is a vestibule of twelve feet, in which are to be placed two grand stair-cases leading to the saloon, which will occupy the whole of the second floor, and will be one hundred and seven by fifty seven feet. The height of the ceiling of the basement story is thirteen feet, and of the saloon twenty-six feet.

A neat little volume has been recently published by Messrs. Carey & Lea, bearing the title of "*Philadelphia in* 1824," which gives a brief account of the various institutions and public objects in this metropolis, being a complete guide for strangers, and a useful compendium for the inhabitant. It is recommended to travellers and citizens as being a very interesting work, affording much valuable information. It contains a comprehensive plan of Philadelphia, with a sketch of her history, and other facts relative to the first founders of the city.

There is great cause for complaint on account of the unclean situation of some of our streets, and small alleys, particularly several in the neighbourhood of the Merchants' Coffee House.—The filth and unwholesome matter collected in the gutters, and large holes which have been laying open since the iron pipes were laid, about six weeks ago, emits an effluvia highly nauseous to the olfactory nerves, and baneful in its effects on the health of our citizens. We hope the city commissioners will take this grievance under their immediate cognizance, as the hogs who are running at large, have located themselves on this plot, and will not give up possession, which is considered as nine points in law, unless regularly warned out by the proper authorities.

Those Young Men of the Northern Liberties who are not attached to any military corps, and are desirous of forming a Procession of Escort, to meet the Illustrious veteran of the Revolution—GENERAL LA FAYETTE—on his approach to the city which bore so distinguished a part in that glorious contest, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Commissioners' Hall, North Third street, this evening, the 28th inst. at eight o'clock.

COMMUNICATION.

We are credibly informed, that there are at this time, no less than twenty-six persons, in this city and vicinity, preparing *Syrups*, in imitation of *Swaim's Panacea*." Among the number are three or four regular bred physicians, as they style themselves, a number of apothecaries, chemists, &c.; and, to complete the list, four men of colour, have recently commenced the business—much mischief has already been done by these base impositions, and the public should be on their guard. B.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. Ship James M. Tatem, Londonderry, 80 days, Passengers, &c.; Schr. Sarah, King, St. Kitts, 14 days, Sugar and Molasses.

24. Schr. Charles, Coquin, Fernandina, 21 days, Cedar, Molasses and Honey.

25. Schr. Morning Star, Stratton, Pensacola, 21 days, Cedar &c.

26. Brig Stephen Girard, Craighead, Port au Prince, via Quarantine, Coffee, &c.

27. Brig Dove, Collins, Gulf of Mexico, 33 days, Sperm, Oil, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 21. Brig Mary Dawes, Kingston, Jam.

23. Brigs Charlotte Courday, M'Learn, Port au Prince: Rea Horse, Tilden, St. Thomas; Zeno, Slade, Havana.

25. Ship Sarah Ralston, Winslow, Hamburg; British Brig Thomas, Cunningham, St. Johns, (N. F.)

27. Brigs Rose, Pickle, St. Jago; Luna, Hubbie, Havana.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. JOHN C. TACK, to Mrs. LOUISA JAMES, both of this city.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. James Montgomery, Lieut. WILLIAM W. M'KEAN, of the U. S. Navy, to DAVIS ROSA CLARKE daughter of the late Thomas Clarke, Esq.

On the 19th inst. at Staten Island, (N. Y.) by the Rev. Peter I. Vanpelt, Mr. HENRY F. HEBERTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN, only daughter of David Mersereau, Esq. of the former place.

On Saturday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. W. Cornelius, Mr. JOHN M. TOGNO, to Miss SARAH WOOD, all of this city.

On the evening of the 18th inst. at Norfolk, Va. by the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Mr. JOHN P. TUTTLE, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARGARETTA, second daughter of Com. James Barron.

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, the Rev. THOMAS G. M'INNIS Pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. SARAH D. CARLL, [illegible] months.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. Mrs. FRANCES, consort of R. L. Longhead, Esq. aged 35.

On Wednesday morning, after a very short illness, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTINE, in the 68th year of his age.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, an inhabitant of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. LOUISA THOMAS, relict of Benjamin Thomas, jr. deceased, aged 38.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. near the Globe Mill, Kensington, Mr. JOHN M'CALL.

On Monday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. FREDERICK KREIDER, in the 64th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 22d inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE REEVES.

On Monday afternoon, the 23d inst. Mrs. HARRIET, consort of George W. South after a short illness.

On Saturday morning, the 21st inst. Mr. JAMES PERRINE, Bricklayer, in the 24th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon, in the 21st year of his age, Miss CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Neill.

On Monday morning, the 23d inst. Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Astley, of this city.

On Friday evening, the 20th inst. Mrs. MARY M'KINLEY, in the 41st year of his age.

On Saturday morning, greatly lamented, Mr. JOHN T. HADAWAY, Merchant, aged 30.

On the 1st inst. at Charleston, S. C. Mr. JOSEPH BOUCHET, formerly resident of Philadelphia.

Lately, at Harper's Ferry, Va. Dr CHARLES BROWN. He left a great part of his estate to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On the 6th ult. in Missouri, JOSEPH JONES MONROE, Esq. brother of the President of the United States.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	31	52	83
New York,	46	67	113
Baltimore,	16	26	42

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 43 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 61—and in Baltimore 21.

LA FAYETTE BADGES.

Honour and Gratitude to the Brave!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, (which were adopted at a late meeting of the citizens) representing an elegant and correct likeness of Gen. LA FAYETTE, are now ready and for sale at the Store of Mr Thomas De Silver, No. 243 Market-street.—Also, at No. 209 Market-street. aug. 28—3t

An Apprentice Wanted

TO the Book-binding business, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. Enquire at the office of the Evening Post. aug. 28—tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, superintended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches, requisite to a substantial, female, English Education.

WM. J. BEDLOCK.

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches taught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the institution, No. 42 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK,
EDWIN YOUNG.

aug. 28—6t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

A stated Meeting of the Philadelphia Literary Association will be held at the Phœnix Hall, on the first of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES ROWLAND, Jr. Secretary.

M. DEAN'S Pupils are reminded, that the duties of her Seminary will be resumed on Monday, 30th inst. aug. 28—1t

THE GLOBE,

Or Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, [illegible] Science.

THE second number of this new weekly paper will be published this day by J. Mortimer, No. 74, South Second street; where a prospectus may be had, and where subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Terms Four Dollars per annum, payable six months in advance. aug. 28—1t

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 49, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Ballard Balls of second temp.
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and horn Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and repaired,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Capers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Presses, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Plain Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Pliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order at low prices. aug. 28—4m

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. 7t—31

Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina No. 356, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepperpot for those who may favour him with their company. a. g. 21—3t

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 127 North Eighth st. and 78 North Sixth st. above Arch st. where a liberal allowance will e made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a superfine PRINTING PRESS, with iron bedding, and in good working order. Would suit a newspaper printer, and will be sold cheap. Also,

One font Nonpareil Type, in good order. One font Brevier. One font Long Primer, one third worn. One font Small Pica, nearly new. One font of English. One font of Great Primer, and other materials.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 83 Market street, Philadelphia. july 16—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

TAVERN TO LET.

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 29—tf

ADVICE EXTRA.

"*To be fortunate is to be wise.*"

IN these direful times when old plans fail, new ones claim attention. The old dull path to wealth and independence, has of late been choked up with weeds so that the most wary and nimble-footed traveller is entangled in them—he is stripped and thrown on his back, in an endeavour to pursue it.—From such like disasters have arisen new expedients to prop up a broken fortune, or erect a new one, which have usually resulted in disappointment, and these results have given birth to the reflections which follow:

Each hearted pate, with hope elate,
D eams nought but of elections,
And Adams's, Jackson's Crawford's fate,
Fill all their sage reflections;
But souls more bright, with wisdom dight,
More fateful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright,
By FORTUNE'S voice obeying.

No candidate, whate'er his fate,
Will fill with cash your coffers:
When why not that vast real estate,
And take what FORTUNE offers:
No grievous toil—no bowing bro[illegible]—
Old friendship's ends to sever—
No slander, subject to recoil,
She claims, as price of favour.

But if intent on party bent,
The dregs of old affection,
Let all your party runs be spent
[illegible]
—[illegible] with happiest views—
Your polite UNION LOTTERY;
And name of "Politician" lose
In "Fortune's happy votary."

And surely a more eligible plan to make life worth preserving cannot be devised, as is evidenced by the following Scheme of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	30432
5924 Prizes				$87750

Positively to be drawn on the 20th of October next.

Whole Tickets,	$6 00	Quarters,	1 50
Halves,	3 00	Eighths,	0 75

Packages by express and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the advice above given, apply at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—1 capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 2081; 6 of 1000; 2 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 80's, &c. &c. innumerable. July 24—tf

Just published and for sale

AT this Office, 'ITINERANT SKETCHES,' a series of Tales from the Saturday Evening Post. Contents—Will Block; the Wreck; The Dead Alive; The Pensioner; The Duellist; The Ruins; The Parting; St. Andrew's Cross; The Tea Table; Wreck of a Barge; The Bird Catcher; Fragment of a Chronicle; The Last Shilling; The Infant Tecumseh, an Indian Tale—With Sketches of Poetry, by Ellen, Laura, Neville, Fitz Eustace, Mrs. Opie, and J. R.—A pocket edition of 60 pages, price 25 Cents. Also for Sale 'THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, recently published. The above Books may also be obtained at the following places:

John Mortimer's Bookstore, No. 74 South Second Street,
Samuel Hanse's Do. 170 South Second street,
Isaac Pugh's, Do. S. E. corner Race & Third,
Shadrach Taylor's Do. 384 North Second Street,
Maxet & Walter's Do. 87 Market Street,
Joseph G. Auner's Do. 333 Market Street,
David Clarke's Book bindery, over 171 Market Street,
Richard Jourdan, Druggist, N. W. corner of 2d & Christian. July 24

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 83 Market Street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN BRAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will please present their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted to it, will please to make immediate payment to ANDREW WILLIAMS, No. 6 Prune street, who is authorised to settle the same. aug 7—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THANKS FOR A PLACE.

An old Borough-reeve served a politic Duke,
And proved by so doing a wise man;
For the politic Duke opportunity took
To make his friend's son an exciseman.

Dick, led by his father, the Nobleman saw,
And certainly well to behave meant;
With many a bow he put out his fore paw,
And scraped his hind leg on the pavement.

"I'm come, Sir, to thank you, but feel here a burr;
At speaking I be but a fresh un!"
The Borough-reeve whisper'd—"Boy, don't call
him—Sir,
Your Grace is the proper expression."

"When feyther, Sir, told me I'd gotten the place,
I skipt like a colt in a paddock;"—
"Sir, again?" cried the father,—"You fool! say
Your Grace—
Say Your Grace—you're as deaf as a haddock!"

Thus tutor'd, the son of the old Borough-reeve
Cried out with a pious endeavour,—
"For what we are going this day to receive,
The Lord make us thankful for ever!"

Franklin.—In Philadelphia, the merchants many years since, set up an assembly for dancing, and desiring to make a distinction and to assume a rank above the mechanics, they at first proposed this among the rules for regulating the assembly: "That no *mechanic or mechanic's wife or daughter should be admitted on any terms.*"—These rules being shown by a manager to a friend (Dr. Franklin,) for his opinion, he remarked, that one of them excluded God Almighty. "How so?" said the manager, "Because," replied the friend, "he is notoriously the greatest mechanic in the universe, having, as the scripture testifies, made all things, and that by *weight* and *measure*." The intended new gentlemen became ashamed of their rule and struck it out.

A Curiosity.—We have often seen very curious, amusing and singular superscriptions on letters, but the following, which passed through the post office in Albany a few weeks since, is a rare specimen. We give it verbatim, and hope "Father" will get it.

"For Father
Mr. Collins and
Edward, in care to
the Master
of the public
Printing office
he lives next
Door
Eastport
Mass."

A paviour, to whom Dr. Radcliffe was indebted, after many fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door, in Bloomsbury Square, and demanded the payment of his bill. "What, you rascal," said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work!" "Doctor, doctor," said the paviour, "mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides!" "You dog," said the Doctor, "you are a wit, you must be poor, come in"—and he paid his demand.

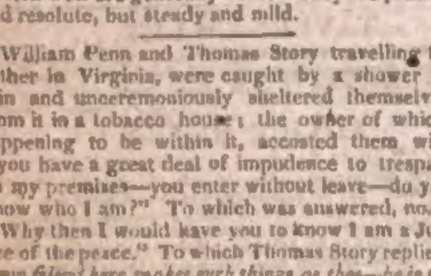
Scolding.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

William Penn and Thomas Story travelling together in Virginia, were caught by a shower of rain and unceremoniously sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner of which, happening to be within it, accosted them with "you have a great deal of impudence to trespass on my premises—you enter without leave—do you know who I am?" To which was answered, no,—"Why then I would have you to know I am a Justice of the peace." To which Thomas Story replied, "*my friend here makes such things as these—he is the Governor Pennsylvania.*" The great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

A sailor coming across Blackheath one evening, was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money; when a scuffle ensued, the tar took the robber, and bore away with his prize to a peace officer at Woolwich. When the magistrate came to examine into the assault, he told the sailor that he must take his oath that the robber had put him in bodily fear, otherwise he could not commit him. The sailor, looking steadfastly at the justice, answered, He! he put me in bodily fear! No, nor any such piccaroon that ever lived; so if that's the case you may let him go, for shiver-me-timbers if I swear to any such lie at all.

To give lustre to white goods.—Dissolve a quantity of alum in water, so as to make a pretty strong brine, which must be skimmed very carefully; add some soap to it, and when you wish to use it, dip a piece of linen rag in it, and rub over the plate.

Rennet.—After the malt has been well cleaned, salted and dried, cut it in small pieces, and put it into 2 quarts of brine that will bear an egg, when blood warm, in which let it steep 24 hours, and it will be fit for use. About a teacupful of this preparation will turn the milk of ten cows. It should be kept in bottles well corked.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Those farmers who will mow off their stubble fields regularly after harvest, ere the weeds and other noxious plants go to seed, preserving the litter for the barn yard, and persevere in it for a number of years, will derive great advantage from it. Flax, clovers and other grass seeds may be reared, and the seed preserved free from mixture, and a consequent advance of price may be realized: crops of every description may be raised with more ease, and the quantity of manure will be thereby increased.

INOCULATION.

From the middle of this to the middle of next month, is the proper season for inoculating peach, apricot, and nectarine trees, although much has been written on this subject, and many different modes of operation recommended, but which have been dictated by ignorance, or its equivalent, inexperience, and from which the public has been able to derive but little advantage. The truth is, nothing but experience can afford advantageous knowledge in the art of propagating trees. The following are, however, important. Cutting twigs of the same season's growth; taking off the leaves immediately; selecting those buds which are full and strong within the back; depriving the tree, if it be small, of every limb; choose a smooth part nearer or further from the ground, according to the lateness of the season, as the sap will first cease to flow at the top; make an incision in the bark in form of a T; open it with the point of your knife; insert a bud with the bark, deprived of all the wood, and tie it with a broad ligature, which should be suffered to remain upon the wound until thoroughly heated; suffer no suckers to grow, and, early the next spring, head down the tree at the bud, and it will soon heal over.

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off,
And now right plainly see;
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GIBBS is wed to thee!
Plutus was groom-man—and Ceres
Showed less of sternest than old Pluto!
When Hymen joined you, hand in hand,
Ceres was near, her stores bestowing;
Pomona hid the pregnant land,
With richness and with grain be glowing!
Robigus gave his corn, nor feared
That GIBBS his treasure fairly shared.
Pactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to shine;
This Heathen fable may a legion,
Observe!—Time's forlock take in time,
Æsop spoke true, although in fable,
Then buy a Ticket if you're able,
For Lottery Wheels like Time's run round,
What's lost may yet again be found,

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME.

6 prizes of	$5000 is		$30,000
6	1000 is		6000
6	500 is		3000
6	397 is		2382
828	12 is		9936
6072	6 is		36412
6924 Prizes,			87750
10626 Blanks.			

17550 Tickets at $5—Shares in proportion. For sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore, New York, and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash on Tickets at the above office.
aug 7—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 283, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,		4,00 a 5,00
Do. do.	Morocco,	1,88 a 1,75
Do. do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. do.	Kookskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,12
Boys' do.	Morocco, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do. do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,		1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. do.	Spring Heels,	00 a 1,00
Do. do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather do.		1,12 a 1,17
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do. do. do.	with Heels,	1,38 a 1,50
Do. Leather do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,		37 a 62
Do. Leather do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A General Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

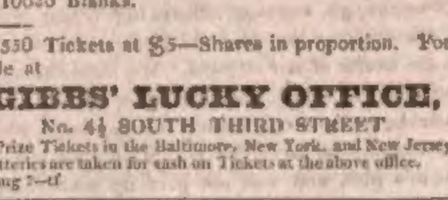
LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.



☞ The New Waverly Novel, Hedgauntlet, 50 *cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. for sale at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighth door above Spruce street.

Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Night, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 7—tf

CHEAP NEW GOODS,
At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber [illegible] and Parasols, by daily making, so as to render the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs, if required, for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes; those silver mounted, from 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

july 24—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,		4 00	to 4 50
Do. do.	do. Morocco,	3 50	3 75
Do. do.	do. Shoes,	3 25	3 50
Men's do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Morocco, best quality,		87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,		1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. Beetheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do.	do. cheeth,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situation.* feb. 28—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD of respectable connections, of active and industrious habits, and about 15 years of age, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business. One from the Country would be preferred. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. feb 28 7—tf

PATENT ARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical store, No. 45, North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted, to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with langour, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that easily careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found so sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—1m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitution are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 21st mo. 6th*, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the institutes and practice of *Physic* in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1822."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John R. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, prevented the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. (18—tf

PHILADELPHIA

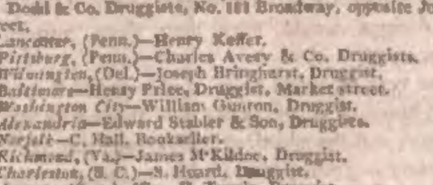
THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,
No. 53 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

June 5—8m



FARE REDUCED to $2.

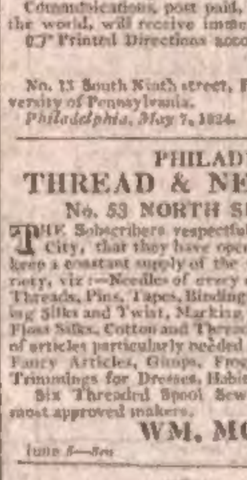
For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. july 24—tf



J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums to loan on property within the city and County of Philadelphia—500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000. Those sums above ten thousand, can be had for 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to F. J. WILTBORN,
july 31—tf No. 149 Walnut street.

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Promissory Notes and other papers which may be useful to the owner. Any person proving property, may have the same by applying to Aaron Nicholls, saw maker, Hamilton Village, and paying expenses. aug. 14—6t

SHORT-HAND.—The very earliest taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, 5 Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZPELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3m

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 6th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 236 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 32 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 41 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned. Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH K. LAKE, No. 185 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 129 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

KREYMBORG & HAGERDORN, No. 96 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 127 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.

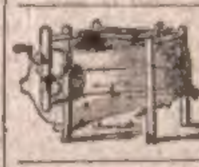
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

BO WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 16—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Painting Utensils of all descriptions. Getting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 103, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

BALM OF COLUMBIA,
An important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 89 1-2, South Front street, and No. 21, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 462 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favours, and informs them that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday the 23d of August, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that no labour or expense on his part shall be spared that will promote the solid improvement of his pupils.

J. COX,

No. 57 Filbert street, first door below Tenth.

N. B. Persons who prefer making payment in any of the following articles, viz:—Hardware, Dry Goods, Stationary, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, &c. will be accommodated, if immediate application is made as above. J. C.

aug 14—com 3t

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 200, Spruce Street.

MRS. SPENCER respectfully announces, that she has opened an Institution for Young Ladies, opposite the Sixth Presbyterian Church, to commence on Monday, 30th instant, to which she will devote the strictest attention.

In addition to the usual routine of studies, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Elocution, there will be taught History, sacred and profane, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Music, French, Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery.

Having had much experience in teaching young ladies, Mrs. Spencer enters on the important duties of her occupation, not without a hope, to discharge them satisfactorily; and that those whose daughters shall be placed under her care, will not have cause to regret their confidence.

To those ladies and gentlemen who have patronized her former efforts, she tenders the most sincere acknowledgments, and hopes the new arrangement may meet their approbation.

References.—Rev. Nathaniel Gaylord, Hartford Co. Con.; Rev. Isaac Headley, Rev. Archibald Bassett; Hon. Isaac Ogden, Del. Co. N. Y.; Hon. De Witt Clinton, Albany; Rev. Drs. Milnor and Spring, N. Y.; A. Alexander, D. D. President of the Theological Institution at Princeton; Rev. Mr. Biggs, Frankford, Pa. and the following gentlemen of Philadelphia—Rev. D Abercrombie, Rev. William M. Engles, Rev. Dr. Neil, Rev. George C. Potts, and the Rev. Drs. Wilson and Wylie.

Mrs. Spencer also adds the following notice,

Hartland, Hartford Co. Con. July 14, 1824.

This may certify, that Mrs. Almira Spencer, widow of Dr. Spencer, for some years before her marriage resided in my parish; that she was a person of unblemished moral character; and from the acquaintance which I had with her, I looked upon her as an amiable young lady, with abilities beyond the common level. With the improvements she has since made, I doubt not, but that she is qualified for distinguished usefulness in superintending the education of young ladies.

NATHANIEL GAYLORD, V. D. M.

Woburn, August 10, 1824.

The late Dr. Spencer, formerly resided with his family in this neighbourhood.

Mrs. Almira Spencer, (his widow,) was known to be a lady of unusual literary acquirements, and of most amiable and correct deportment. I esteem her in all respects worthy the confidence and patronage of an enlightened public.

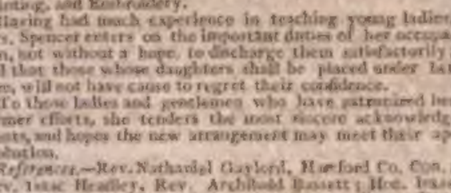
ISAAC OGDEN.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1824.

The subscribers have been, for some time past, acquainted with Mrs. Almira Spencer; they consider her as an amiable and interesting woman, possessing an intellect handsomely cultivated; in short, a lady of such accomplishments, as, in their opinion, render her very competent to the superintendance of a "Female Academy." They believe she has just claims to a respectable share of public patronage. Mrs. Spencer has made the experiment as an instructress, and not without flattering success: and now that she is about to make some new arrangements for opening a more extensive field of usefulness, they confidently hope, that her laudable exertions will not be unrewarded.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE,
JAMES P. WILSON.

Terms.—Boarding Pupils, 100 dollars per year, payable quarterly, in advance. Day Pupils, from 6 to 12 dollars per quarter, according to the studies they pursue. aug 21—2t



New Mills and Philadelphia
MAIL STAGE.

THE Subscribers, grateful for past favours, intend running their Stage from the Pine Cottage and New Mills to Philadelphia. The Same will leave New Mills every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and passing through Vincentown, Easytown, Lumberton and Mooretown, to Joseph English's Ferry, Camden. Returning, will leave the upper side of Market street, Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and English's Ferry, Camden, at 12, and arrive at New Mills by 6 in the evening. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Fare from New Mills to Philadelphia One Dollar, with the usual allowance of Baggage.

JOHN WEST.
BENJAMIN BURR.

Baggage at the risk of the Owners. aug. 14—3t

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, down at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.——Returning will leave James Bears' Inn at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whereyer passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 31, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk,

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N.B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business. june 19—3m

Travellers by the following Routes
TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 26, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 43, south Third street; at Haskell's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 19, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,
Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam Boat—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown
*Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna,